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September 7, 1915.	Temperature 6 a.m.	80	2 p.m.	88
	Humidity	54	"	44

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TELEGRAMS

PLAQUE IN ENGLAND

Douglas Broadcasting Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders

GENERAL NEWS.

Rubber Director's Estate.

Mr. John Norman Campbell, of Thornhill Park, Bitterne, Southampton, chairman and director of four rubber companies, whose death took place on April 4, has left estate of the value of £245,027.

No Vote for Kitchener!

It is a curious incident of our electoral system remarks an Exchange that Lord Kitchener never had a vote. He had no house in England till he acquired Broome Hall in 1910 and by that time he was a peer. On his occasional visits to England he had stayed with friends—usually at Mr. Ralli's house in Belgrave Square.

Murder by Machinery.

Murder by machinery has always, it would seem, had a fascination for the Teuton mind. German inventors with this diabolical end in view were already busy in England in the 17th century. For the diarist Evelyn records that, on the 1st of June, 1687, he went to Greenwich, "where his Majesty was trying divers grenades shot out of cannon at the little hill, from the house in the park; they broke not till they hit the mark; the forged ones broke not at all, but the cast ones they will. The inventor was a German.—Daily Chronicle.

Klang Chinese.

The British Resident of Selangor has been pleased to approve of the registration of The Klang Chinese Death Institution, otherwise called "Wah Heng Koh," in the Societies Register, the rules of the same having been already submitted. A general meeting was held at Mr. Moey Kin Boon's quarters, Kampong Jawa Road, on Saturday, August 19, to elect a new President; the present holder of the office being unable to carry on the duties owing to indisposition. Accordingly Mr. Soon Chia was elected as President, Mr. M. K. Boon continuing as Secretary with six members of committee.—Malay Mail.

Should be Britain's.

It is a matter of special satisfaction, observes the Daily Chronicle, that General Smuts is clearing the Germans away from the neighbourhood of Victoria Nyanzi, because, while half of the lake has hitherto been in German possession, the whole of it should be ours, as it was discovered in 1888 by the English explorer Speke, much to the annoyance and jealousy of Burton, who had no share in the discovery, although on the same expedition the two had explored Tanganyika. When two years later, after a further exploration, Speke hazarded the theory that the Victoria Nyanzi was the source of the Nile, Burton laughed him to scorn, and the two were to have debated the question in public; when the tragic death of Speke put an end to the project.

Mr. P. C. Selous.

An interesting name appears in the papers, Mr. F. C. Selous, the well-known hunter and African explorer, being mentioned by General Smuts in despatches for gallant and distinguished service in the East African campaign. Mr. Selous who is 64 years of age, is a temporary captain in the Royal Fusiliers (Frontiersmen), and as no man has a greater knowledge of Africa his services have been of great value in the operations. He is a remarkably virile and energetic hunter. During his adventurous career he has broken almost every breakable bone in his body, but he is as tough as nails and energetic as ever. For over thirty years he travelled Southern Central Africa as an elephant hunter and naturalist. Years ago he brought down his hundredth elephant, and his bag of ferocious beasts of all shapes and sizes runs into thousands. In Mashonaland he once encountered a lion, three lionesses, and three cubs. He shot the lion and two of the lionesses with four bullets in four minutes, a unique performance of which he is very proud.—Exchange.

NOTICES.

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IMPRESSIONS OF BERLIN.

News of the Allied Offensive.

A Neutral who has just returned from Berlin sends to the Times the following notes of his impressions:—

My visit to Berlin happened to fall during the days immediately preceding and following the offensive of the Allies. It was a splendid summer weather and the capital was wearing much the same appearance as it did before the war at this season of the year. Indeed, to anyone accustomed to Berlin, where all the public services are well organized, everything seems at first to be going on much as usual. It is not until you penetrate a little below the surface that you realize that a great change has come over the people. They have been sobered by sorrow.

At the outbreak of the war they were intoxicated with the excitement of the great adventure. War was a new sensation, full of glorious possibilities, and no one could resist the contagion of the enthusiasm. But now? Just let me give an illustration of the difference.

I was staying in a boarding-house in Wilmersdorf, a suburb of Berlin, and I noticed on the wall a card bearing in large letters the word "Schützengraben!" (trenches). I asked the lady of the house what her object was in giving such prominence to this placard. She replied that it hung there as a constant reminder of the men in the trenches. "If we are ever tempted to forget the seriousness of the times through which we are passing, if any of us become too frivolous, if any of us become too frivolous, I point to that one word and immediately our thoughts are carried to the trenches where so many of our dear ones are lying, and we grow grave again."

The restaurants and theatres are still crowded. In the theatres there is still the old luxury of *mise-en-scene*, the most beautiful costumes are to be seen on the stage, there is no falling off in the numbers of the choros girls and singers, and orchestras as large as ever play music during the *entr'acte*.

But the audiences have changed. They have become more phlegmatic and stolid than before. They laugh at the comic situations, but the laughter is not the careless, spontaneous, catching laughter of the days before the war. There is something strained and forced about it all, and it is easy to see beneath the cold sneering expression affected by many a one among the audience an ever-present and gnawing anxiety, a desire to be amused and to laugh and to forget what is never forgotten, for it is uppermost in the minds of all—the war, always the war.

Yet I am bound to say the people did not seem disappointed with the course of the war so far as it has gone. They are proud of their successes and do not seem to be anxious about the final outcome of the struggle. One change there is, however. You hear people speak less than formerly of the results, the gains, which the war will bring to Germany. Among the women, especially, the desire for peace is general. They are still very patriotic, and they always add, when they express their desire for peace, "But a successful peace."

This does not mean, they explain, that they want to wait till Germany has achieved a victory over her enemies. It means an opportunity to conclude peace "in an honourable way." Their idea is that Germany should not have to sue for peace, but that both sides should "come to an understanding." It is now more freely said than before that there is no intention to retain possession of Belgium; but they say they will never give Poland back to Russia.

For a week before the Allies' offensive—from the Monday till the Saturday—there was something in the air. One could feel it. You heard people speaking all the time of "the English offensive." They said, "Very likely the English offensive will begin soon now," and the interest taken in this momentous event was almost painful in its intensity. Not much was said about the probable results, nor did you hear the people speculating as to whether the German arms would be able to resist the attack. And very likely this was one of the causes of the preoccupation of the minds of people as a whole of which I have already spoken. There can

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TO LET.—Furnished Rooms, with or without Board: Bathroom to each Room. Electricity throughout. Apply Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO LET.—From 1st May, 1916, Offices, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building. Apply to:—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

TO LET.—Offices at 2 Connaught Road. Offices in King's Buildings. House in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

Nos. 1 and 2, West End Terrace, Canton. Apply to:—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

OFFICES IN HOTEL MANSIONS.—To let from 1st October, 1916, four large connecting rooms on the third floor of Hotel Mansions, facing Blake Pier. At present occupied by the COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY. For particulars apply to:—MANAGER, HONGKONG HOTEL.

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Two roomed-flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

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be little doubt that "the English offensive" was what their thoughts were largely concentrated upon.

It was on Sunday night, the offensive having begun on Saturday morning, that we had the first information. On Monday it was the universal topic of conversation. It was taken very seriously. The Germans generally admitted that their troops "had been obliged to retire a little," but many said to me "Aber es bleibt doch immer fraglich ob sie es behalten" (but it is still questionable whether they will keep it). On Monday all the places where the news is stuck up on the walls were crowded. Officers, civilians, nurses, every sort of person was to be seen crowding round the placards. In the tramways, on the underground, every one was reading the newspapers containing the news. It was the subject which interested everybody to the exclusion of all others, but opinions were expressed only with reserve.

Very shortly after the publication of the first news there came a further announcement from Headquarters that the German troops had been able to prevent the necessity for any general precipitate retreat. I think the way the German Headquarters gave the German public the information of the beginning of the offensive, and then followed it up with a reassuring statement, was most artistic and diplomatic. It enabled the people to bear it, for they were first told that the army had retired and the next day that it was already in such a position as to preclude the necessity for retreating in a hurry. With this consolation, they had for the time being perforce to be content.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

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ONE LARGE ROOM on the Top Floor of No. 2 Queen's Building. Apply:—Thorsen & Co.

TO LET.—From 1st November next, flats in "Evo Mess," No. 8 the Peak. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

TO LET.—From 1st September, 1916, first floor, 38 Nathan Road, Kowloon, (Dairy Farm Co's premises.) Apply:—The Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

TO LET.—No. 4, Des Voeux Road Central, First Floor. The commodious dwelling house with offices, servants' quarters, etc. No. 4, Shameen, Canton, from 1st June. At present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate. Apply to:—DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

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WANTED.—Typewriting: Manuscript of every kind accurately and neatly typed at short notice by Englishman. Terms 30 cents per folio. Commercial correspondence in English for Chinese business gentlemen a speciality. Write "Despatch," Hongkong Telegraph.

THE NEW YORK EXPLOSIONS.

Island Arsenal Destroyed.

New York, July 31.—A series of terrific explosions of ammunition awaiting shipment to the Entente Allies and stored on Blackton Island, in New York harbour, off Jersey City, early this morning, caused property loss estimated at 25 million dollars. So far, two men are known to have been killed. The exact number killed will not be available until the workmen employed on the island and the boats moored near by have been checked.

Scores of people were injured by shrapnel, broken glass and debris. The detonations, which were felt in five States, began with continuous rapid fire of small shells. Then came the explosion of great quantities of dynamite and other high explosives, followed by the bursting of thousands of shrapnel shells which literally showered the surrounding country and waters for miles around.

The fire following the first explosion destroyed 13 huge warehouses on the island, containing merchandise valued at 15 million dollars. The skyscrapers of New York shook as by earthquake and miles of streets in New York were strewn with broken glass.

According to evidence obtained by officials of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, the disaster was caused by a fire starting at one o'clock in the morning on a barge moored alongside a dock used for the transfer of ammunition. 85 loaded rail road cars were destroyed by the force of the explosion, which wrecked walls and buildings of the immigration station on Ellis Island.

Two barges laden with shrapnel shells drifted to Ellis Island. Two other fire-arms barges grounded on Ellis Island. The immigrants were removed to New York.

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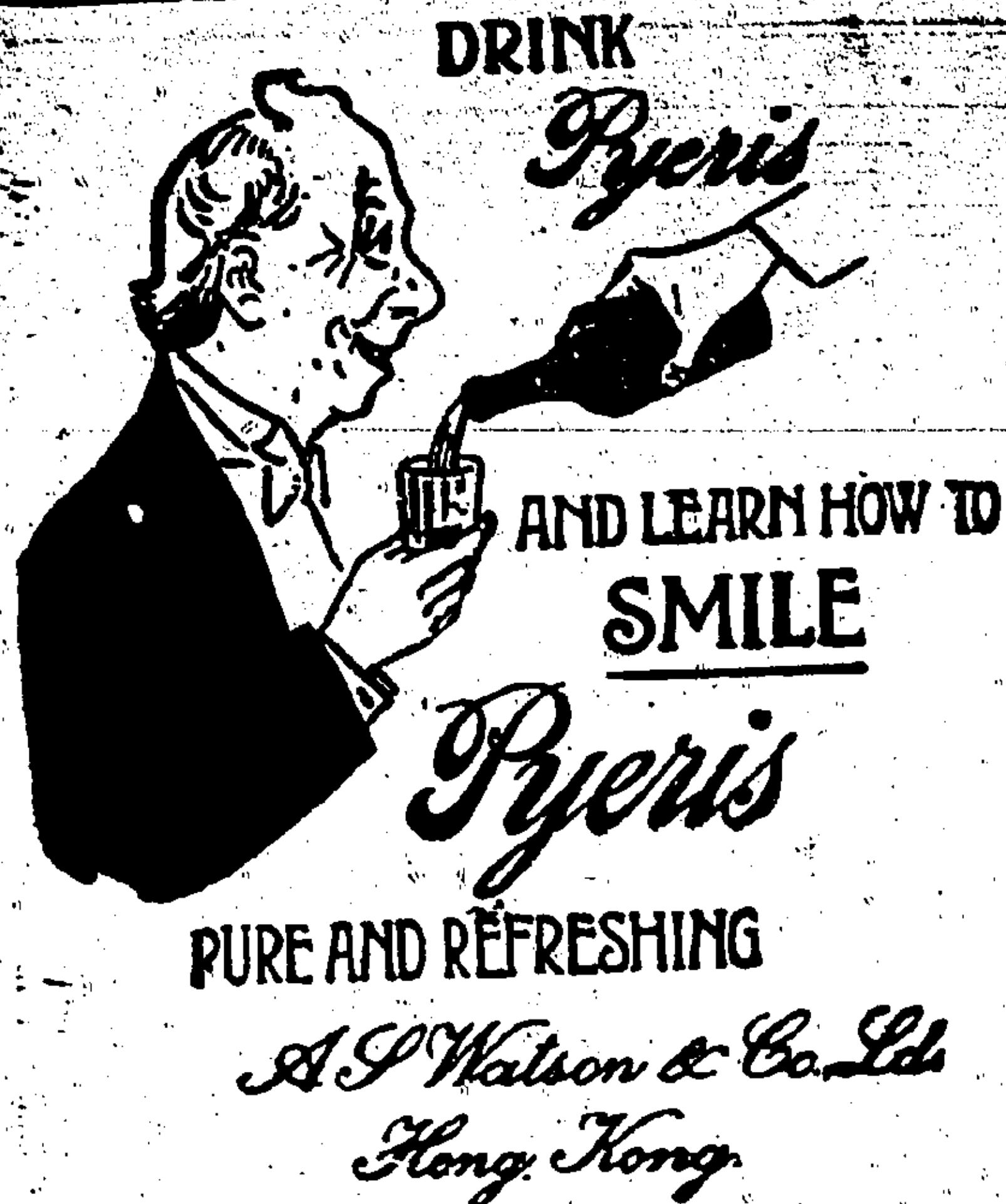
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BIRTHS.

HAMMOND.—On August 31, 1916, at 33 Tongshan Road, Shanghai, the wife of Sam Hammond, of a son.

DASTUR.—On September 1, 1916, at No. 8 Rue du Consulat, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Dastur, a daughter.

DEATH.

WINCKLEY.—Chas. Reginald Winckley, 2nd Lieut. Sherwood Foresters, killed in action, 20th July, 1916. Late of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London Staff.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1916.

THE GOVERNING OF THE CROWN COLONIES.

One of the problems which will demand handling when the restoration of peace leaves the Home Government free to deal with other things than Germany is that of the Crown Colonies and their governmental system. Though some of these colonies have suffered to a greater extent than others by the incompetence of the persons placed in authority therein, all have certain definite and grave grounds of complaint that will assuredly have to be listened to before long. The method of government in these smaller territories is, before all things, un-English; in fact is the direct contrary of the principles of liberty and independence that are instilled into every British child. The dweller in a small colony has no more voice in his own governing, even though he may pay enormous amounts in taxes, than a Kwangsi coolie. He is in the hands of a dozen civil service clerks who dare not, for their lives, oppose the law as delivered from Downing Street. These clerks may or may not be gifted with administrative abilities; they may or may not be the "throw-outs" from the Indian Civil; they may or may not hold their appointments through sheer influence; they may or may not be gentlemen; but, whatever their title to their posts, there is the fact: that through them thousands, hundreds of thousands, and sometimes millions of people are ruled by the Colonial Office.

By the present Civil Service system, the pariahs bent or ability of an individual official does not as a rule seem to be considered by his superiors. He may be made a magistrate for no other reason than that he knows nothing about handling criminal cases; he may have a special aptitude for finance, and therefore be appointed head of the education or police department; he may be useless in every department, and therefore be placed at the head of the treasury or the customs or what-not. When once he emerges from the cadet stage some niche must be found for him, and whether or not he is subsequently a disgrace or a credit to his office seems to be largely a matter of luck. Should he prove incompetent, he must still retain that particular post for so long as the powers-that-be may see fit, even though in commercial life he would be summarily dismissed. He may be a laughing-stock to his colleagues, and to the European and native populations; nevertheless there he must stay. Eventually he is admitted to the Legislative and Executive Councils of the colony which he happens to adorn; and there he must vote as he is bidden. He may be a scholar with great natural administrative ability, he may be a mere bookworm, an ignoramus, or just a good fellow who is a little ashamed of his occupation—it is all one to this glorious system of Crown Colony government; he is kept in employment until his pension is due, and practically all that is asked of him is that he shall give as much of his time as he feels reasonably able to spare from golf and the club to doing some of the work for which he is paid.

Clearly this is a position that is no longer to be endured in these days of enlightenment. The Government services in all the Crown Colonies save Hongkong, where perfection admittedly prevails, want overhauling, and a whole crowd of incompetents needs sending about its business. More than that, some amount of representative government is now an absolute necessity. It is not only absurd, it is suicidal, for the affairs of any colony to be left to the tender mercies of its Government officials. Even in blameless Hongkong it is not right that seven Government men should have the power to outvote six unofficial members of the Legislative Council, be the measure in hand wise or unwise. As things are at present, the Britisher who leaves his home to settle temporarily or permanently in a Crown Colony sacrifices his citizen rights to a very large extent, and often finds himself and his affairs in the hands of pettifogging officials who are playing at being statesmen, and who succeed in nothing so well as in making an exhibition of themselves. Practically he might as well be living under a despotic monarchy. When the war is over it will be his duty, and the duty of others like placed, to make it clear to the Government at Home, by repeated appeals, that the day has gone past when British subjects are content to have matters settled for them without reference to themselves or their interests.

Our Police Courts.

Only a few days ago we had occasion to complain of the crowded condition of the Police Courts, but we cannot find that, so far, any definite steps have been taken towards improving matters. Yesterday afternoon a *Telegraph* reporter entered—or tried to enter—Mr. Wood's court for the purpose of taking notes of a case, but found that there was no room for him. This, at Home, or indeed anywhere but in Hongkong, would be regarded as a somewhat serious matter. The newspaper reports of court proceedings have become almost a recognised part of the British judicial system, for it is by their means that the "openness" of civil or criminal hearings is maintained. The press in all parts of the Empire is always anxious to co-operate with the courts, and consequently its representatives are hardly likely to appreciate having obstacles needlessly thrown in their way. There surely was no good ground for allowing our Hongkong court to be so crowded yesterday afternoon that pressmen could not find room to sit down. We were under the impression that special seats were to be reserved in the new courts, for the reporters. If these are occupied by Chinese interpreters and the like, how do the authorities propose that a report of the proceedings should be made? When British newspaper men attend the court they do not expect to be left to hunt for bare standing-room among the coolie fraternity that usually occupies the body of the apartment.

More Bench Wisdom.

And speaking of the Police Court, it is of interest to note that, on Tuesday, a sanitary inspector charged an Indian with selling six bottles of milk that were "not of the nature and substance demanded." We fully appreciate Mr. Wood's evident desire to temper justice with mercy—save, of course, when the culprit chances to be a small boy charged with the abominable crime of hawking without a licence; but it will appear to most of our readers that, in face of a doctor's statement that "it was a very bad case of adulteration," a magistrate of meagre mould would undoubtedly have convicted. Instead, "His Worship" thought it should be stated definitely, when a man was buying milk, what kind of milk it was that he wanted. Admitting the profundity and the shrewdness of this observation, it still seems to us, if we may say so, that the defendant did not succeed in proving that he was not selling a forbidden commodity. Dr. Smalley's statement was that "the milk was abominably diluted," and whether the stuff was buffalo milk or pigeons' milk can hardly be said to matter one jot or one tittle.

THEATRE ROYAL.

"The Scamps."

The threat of a typhoon very naturally meant a comparatively small house at the Theatre Royal last night, notwithstanding which the Scamps played right merrily and pluckily, and succeeded in providing an entertainment that was most enjoyable. A vigorous recall was given to Miss Giudici for her beautiful rendering of "England Mine," as well as to Miss Dora Dolario, the soprano, for the waltz song from "Tom Jones." Miss Elsie Viduan and Mr. Wal. Kirby were most successful in their "Druids' Prayer" duet and dance, and Miss Dolario and Mr. Bernard Ansell even more so in "They Didn't Believe Me." Mr. Ansell's solo "For You Alone" was also extremely well given. Mr. Wolseley Charles was clever and amusing the whole way through, as was also Mr. Reeves Hanford—the latter especially so in his snoring song "That's All." Miss Alice May and Mr. Clayton Robbins contributed a very charming duet and dance, and the programme was suitably rounded off with an intensely funny burlesque oratorio, which must be seen and heard in order to be appreciated.

DAY BY DAY.

WOMAN'S SPHERE SEEMS TO BE THE EARTH.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 72; rain. (1915, 74 sunshines).
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 80; rain. (1915, 80 sunshines).

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Armand Behic to-day.
French Mail.—Closes per s.s. Armand Behic at 9.30 a.m. to-morrow.
U.S., Canadian and Siberian Mails.—Closes per s.s. Montevideo at 10 a.m. to-morrow.
English Mail.—Closes per s.s. Malta at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 1.13/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 61st anniversary of the capture of the Malakoff Tower at Sebastopol by the French.

Scholastic.
It will be seen from an advertisement that St. Joseph's College at Macao is to open on the 15th inst.

The Wrong Way.
A man who got off a car in Des Voeux Road yesterday whilst it was in motion received injuries to his head and right side. He refused to go to hospital for treatment.

Cotton Dividend.
Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd., has declared a dividend of Tls. 6.00 for the year ending June 30, 1916.

Sugar Possession.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, with being in unlawful possession of a large quantity of sugar. Mr. Grist defended, and the case was adjourned.

Student Charged.
At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Wood, a Chinese, who said he was a student from Nanking, was charged with stealing a diamond ring, valued \$240, from the Wing On Company. The case was adjourned.

Opium Possession.
A Chinese woman was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, with being in possession of 140 lbs. of opium, valued at \$1,400. Revenue Officer Wilden said he had not yet got a certificate, and the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

Small Boy in Trouble.
A diminutive Kowloon City boy stood before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, charged with being in possession of 84 lottery tickets. Inspector Grant said a man had gone \$50 bail for the lad and said he was prepared to pay any fine. His Worship imposed a fine of \$50.

Armed Robbery.
An armed robbery is reported to the Police by the occupiers of No. 7, Sai Ko, Samshui, a woman stating that last night she heard a knock at the door and, immediately after, two men entered the cubicle in which she had been sleeping and one of them threatened that if she did not part with her money and jewellery he would kill her with a chopper. The women, without any more ado, handed over all she possessed, including money, jewellery and clothing to the value \$408.60. One man has been arrested in connection with the affair.

The Governor of Macao.
On his arrival in Hongkong, His Excellency the Governor of Macao was met at the wharf by Lieut. Kinchen Smith, A.D.C. to His Excellency Sir Henry May, a guard of honour from the 18th Infantry being drawn up opposite the landing stage. The guard was inspected, after which Senhor Mals and Madame Mals were conveyed by motor car to the Peak Tram station, whence they proceeded to Mountain Lodge for the night. Yesterday His Excellency the Governor and Lady May went on board the Empress of Russia and saw the visitors off.

WHY NOT NATIVE TROOPS?

Use the Full Resources of Empire.

Mr. A. G. Hale, writes in *John Bull*—

For a full year past this journal has been clamouring for war as war should be made, and not an solitary daily journal has dared to back us up. Yet if ever it was right, it is right in this. It was right about Townshend; he could have been saved with all his army if the daily press had only come into line with us. It was right when it tried to touch the heart-strings of the nation over the awful bungle in Mesopotamia in regard to transport, which would have saved our wounded warriors; and to-day the Commons and the Lords acclaim it right. I do not desire to harp upon this theme; all I now ask is that the daily press will throw its colossal might behind us, for we are right, and help us win this bloody, brutal war. We want to stop it, and we cannot stop it until Germany, the disturber of the world's peace and progress, lies prone in the dust, a beaten, broken, shattered power—a thing of yesterday. We have no ambitious designs; we want to get on with our work in peace—we want to spend our hundreds of millions bettering our own people, not wasting all that money in shells and bayonets. We want to sow our world with blossoms, not with tears and wounds and horrible hatred. But, as God lives, we have a job to do first, and the nation means to do it! That job is to crush for ever and for ever Prussian military power. We must not, and we will not, leave our Ally France at the mercy of the mailed fist. Great, glorious, gallant France, so close to the German border, must and shall be secure from the devilish lust of German ambition. We cannot, and we will not, leave Belgium and the little Powers trembling at the feet of the Germanic monster. Five millions of our peace-loving folk have been torn from their homes—from their daily work, from their peaceful sports and pastimes—and hurled into the vortex of ruthless war; and they will not go back to their work and their play until they have dismantled German power for ever.

For a year and over, we have in this journal continuously warned our political rulers that this was and is an Empire's job—not a task for Britain and her gallant overseas dependencies and her Allies alone. We warned them that the Power we had to smash had been preparing for this war for forty years, with every atom of its force organised to the highest pressure point. We knew what we were writing about, and we said in unequivocal language that it was our duty to call up all the man-power of our Empire to face the foe. Now, after our warnings and pleadings are a year old, Mr. Lloyd George, Secretary of State for War, has at last voiced the same opinion; he has said within the last week what we have said for a whole year—we must have the whole man-power of the Empire. We know we learned his lesson from this journal and from no other source, for he voiced the very arguments we have put forward and in the self-same words. We do not begrudge him the mantle we made, as long as he uses it for the good of the Empire and for the vigorous prosecution of the war. He is the only Minister who has so far shown that he has any real grip on the epoch-making significance of this struggle for the freedom of the world. We want the man-power of the Empire in the fighting line, and we do not care who or what the man is who brings the man-power in so long as it comes in. Our only end and aim is to bring about a victory crushing and complete and everlasting. We do not mean to permit Germany to rise after the arrival of peace, hydra-headed and powerful, to sap the very life-blood out of the working population of this Empire by swamping our markets with cheap goods. We mean to leave her so that never again can she build up a great fleet and keep a vast army out of money won by trade with us.

FIELD GLASS FUND.

Hongkong's Third Consignment.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Secretary of the War Charities Committee, advises us that a further consignment of glass-eyes has been forwarded by parcels post to the Manager of the Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund in London. The following list gives the names of those who have contributed them:—

Hongkong: Third Consignment. Binooculars.—One pair from Mr. H. A. Little, H. M. Consul, Amoy; One pair from Rev. H. W. Oldham, English Presbyterian Mission, Amoy; One pair from Rev. J. P. Maxwell, English Presbyterian Mission, Amoy.

Telescope.—One from Mr. C. H. Blason, Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.

Eleven telescopes and thirty-five binooculars (in addition to a donation of \$75) have so far been received and forwarded.

Germany has put herself beyond the pale of civilised humanity, and beyond the pale she shall remain—a crushed and utterly impotent force in the scale of things. She threw the dice; by the cast of the throw she must and shall abide—she has Kitchener lived and died in vain and all our sacrifices have been of no avail.

Once more let us reiterate what we have so often said in the past—what Mr. Lloyd George is saying to-day. We must draw upon the man-power of Africa. Why not? Africa has had all the benefits of our Empire; if it had not been for us, the Zulus would have stamped out all other negro nations by the power of arms. We broke their reign of terror and we poured out blood and treasure to do it. They were a great and a galling foe—athletes to a man, and backed by a military organisation no negro force ever before held in the world's history. They were, and are great fighters; braver than lions, they were overrunning Africa when we stepped in, and by the force of modern weapons shattered their stupendous power and made them in the end our vassals and our allies. We can get that mighty fighting force behind us any hour we call on them; we have long known it—Mr. Lloyd George now knows it.

We can get the Burates—now the best-organised African fighting force in existence—well trained, well armed, giants in physique, and if by our inimitable British officers, capable of beating in the field the very best troops the Kaiser can boast. These, then, are the men of the fine kindred nations, all giants, all athletes, men who only want training and leading to be in the battle line the equals of the best the world owns. They are ours; they want to come; why not have them—giants built like Peter Jackson and Jock Johnson, ready and willing for war, with centuries of fighting traditions behind them—men whom a few good British sergeants-major would soon lick into shape for European war—men who would follow our officers to the pit of hell and over the edge. Are we to go on neglecting this superb heritage of Empire? Turn your eyes to Egypt, where the Fusiis—the men who with crude weapons in their hands again and again broke British squares—stand waiting for the call. They faced our galling guns, our bayonets, and our deadly rifle-fire with fanatical dauntlessness, and more than once they won—and they had only their steel to back them. And the Nubians, too, stand ready and willing. Our drill sergeants, the best on God's planet, would quickly transform these black and brown men into disciplined troops, and our officers would take them into Tophet and come out the other side. How many of all these peoples, you ask, can we get?—and I tell you, seven millions easily; and not a weaker million amongst them. I know Africa; I know Egypt; and I tell you the man-power is there. Let the Empire bear its burden, the white man has carried his share and more than his share, and carried it nobly. Now, Mr. Lloyd George, make history!

LITTLE JOY RIDES.

An Indian watchman, of the Chiao Provident Godown at West Point, evidently found his vigil a weary one last night and decided to lighten the time by indulging in a little joy ride or two on the tramcar. With this intention he made his way to the Whitty Street terminus, and boarded a car. When he had proceeded a little distance he decided to return and then boarded another car going in a different direction. Always he managed to escape payment. A Chinese tramway inspector suddenly became aware of the fact that defendant had not paid and told him politely to either pay his fare or get off. He did so but also brought the inspector off with him, and was just about to give him a thrashing when the upraised arm was obstructed by a lurching on point duty, and the blow was never delivered.

Defendant was taken in charge, and before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy this morning, he was charged with being disorderly. A fine of \$7 was imposed.

SHANGHAI SHARE REPORT.

Messrs A. L. Anderson and Co.'s Weekly Share Circular (Shanghai, 2nd September,) says:—

The bulk of the week's business was transacted among the Rubbers where active operations at advancing rates took place up to Thursday last, when the higher sterling exchange and the rather lower price of rubber in London induced a somewhat easier feeling. Cottons failed to afford much business owing to lack of sellers despite improved offers. General Securities remain in request. To-day's opening rate for T/T on London was 3/4; the dollar rate being 72.125.

Debentures—We have again to report a brisk business at unchanged rates, but the tendency towards improvement noted last week has been checked by the rise in exchange.

Banks—Hongkong and Shanghai are still in request at \$740 and we know of no shares obtainable at even several points better. Cashed Ordinaries after several sales at 3, rule easier, but could be placed at 2 85, while the "Preference" are obtainable at 51.

Marine Insurance.—Cantonese are neglected at \$395.00. North China are required at 155. Unions at \$225, and Yangtze at \$230. Shipping.—Shanghai Tog Ordinaries are wanted at 18 and "Preference" at par, while 20 is bid for Kochins.

Docks and Engineering.—Shanghai. Buying orders forced the price from 74 to 75 1/2 where a weakness became evident and we close with shares offering at 73. New Engineering were sold and are now wanted at 10 1/2.

Leads and Hotels.—Anglo-French obtained quotation at 96, but investments, although 93 was offered, did not come in the market. Centrals failed of sellers at \$84.

Cotton Mills.—Enanced prices are now offered, but holders are very firm and only a few shares changed hands.

Industrials.—Langkats have preserved an even rate of 26 1/2 throughout the week. Samstras are wanted at 155, with no shares obtainable under 160.

Stores.—Hall and Halls are in request at \$16 1/2 and offer at \$17.00. Watsons could be placed at \$6 1/2, and Weeks and Co. at \$17 1/2.

Rubbers.—The slightly lower price paid for the raw article in London is probably due to re-sale of purchases for the end of August. The share market, firm and rising earlier in the week, is somewhat dull at close, partly due to this, and more largely perhaps to the higher rate of exchange ruling. Krosrocks. An interim dividend of Tls. 0.50 has been declared payable on 8th instant. Tanah Merah (1916). The statutory report was issued yesterday and the meeting called to accept the same will be held on 20th instant.

Miscellaneous.—Lumbers are wanted at 110. Hongkong Trams were sold at \$7 1/2. Constructions could be placed at 80 and Telephone at 91.

THE COCAINE EVIL.

The Agitation in England.

London, July 25.—The Anti-Cocaine agitation in this country is assuming very large importance and the position is summed up by Sir William Collins, our leading expert who, speaking recently at a meeting of Society for the Study of Inebriety, used the following words:—

"In May of this year the Army Council acting under that marvel of legislation the Defence of the Realm Act and regulations made thereunder, issued an order making it an offence to sell or supply any member of H. M. Forces, otherwise than on medical prescription, with any morphia, opium, cocaine and some other specified drugs or any preparations thereof. Thus another step was taken in the direction contemplated by those of us who helped to draft the International Opium Convention. But here again one is impelled to ask why is such legislative order good only for times of war and for the exclusive benefit of members of H. M. Forces? Have times of peace disclosed no drug abuses or are morphomaniacs and cocaine addicts limited to the ranks of H. M. Forces?"

Moreover the international aspect of this question is sadly neglected. It is idle—it is worse, it is pharisaical—to preach restrictions on drugs and drinks of addition at home, either for the military or civilians if we make and vend them wholesale to foreign countries and our own Colonies. In 1911 the United Kingdom exported 17,200 ounces of morphia to Hongkong. In 1913 no less than \$118,794, worth 252,110 ounces and in 1914 £143,975 worth or 352,130 ounces of morphia were exported from Great Britain to Japan (including Formosa, etc.) My friend Dr. Wulien Teh tells me that since we began to stop the import of Indian opium into China and China has been attempting to suppress the cultivation of the poppy within her own borders, the country has been denuded with morphia largely imported or smuggled through Japan and Manchuria, much of which would appear to be manufactured in London and Edinburgh. In the year 1914 some fourteen tons of morphia manufactured in the United Kingdom were exported to foreign countries and British possessions, mostly the Far East. When we remember that the Pharmacopoeial dose of morphia is gr. 1.8—1.3 and that a large London Hospital for all its patients uses about five or six ounces a year, it is not difficult to assert that this morphia is largely destined for other than medical or legitimate purposes. In the summer of 1914 at the Hague just before the War I subscribed the protocol of the third Opium Conference on behalf of Great Britain. Forty-four out of forty-six Powers had then signed the Convention and some dozen had ratified it. Since the War broke out the United States, China and the Netherlands have signified their readiness to put the Convention in force without waiting for others. The United States has passed the Harrison Law and France is now legislating for her Protectorates and Colonies on the lines of the Hague Convention. It is to be hoped that as at the Congress of Vienna at the close of the Napoleonic Wars the Abolition of Slavery was its first fruits so that this great social reform of national and international control of drugs of addition (including alcohol in that term) may be consummated at the close of the present War since efforts in that direction have been already attempted both by our Allies and within our own borders.

In questions like this the Society for the Study of Inebriety can continue its useful work and exert its valued influence in the broad spirit of its founder, and in pursuance of its declared objects investigating all causes of this social evil and then with the force of informed opinion educating both the professional and the public mind.

The sale of cocaine in this country really first came into notice with the advent of the Cane-

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Shanghai Prevention Society's July Report.

1.—On Saturday, July 1, before Mr. Pernitzsch, Wong Yee-sien, for cruelly illtreating a number of pigs by putting them in bags whilst conveying them on Sinza Road, on June 30.

Fined \$2 S.S.P.C.A.

2.—On Monday, July 3, before Mr. Garstin, Sung Ny-sung hawker, did cruelly illtreat a number of chickens by overcrowding them in crates at 4.30 p.m. July 2, on Range Road.

Fined \$3 S.S.P.C.A.

3.—On same date before Mr. Grant Jones, Teen Ah-san, coolie, cruelly illtreating a number of chickens by overcrowding them in baskets on Sinza Road on July 1.

Fined \$3 S.S.P.C.A.

4.—On Thursday, July 6, a horse, the property of Mr. W. Lau-ping, 182 Bubbling Well Road, was seen being worked attached to a carriage on the Bubbling Well Road whilst suffering from sore shoulders. It was examined by Dr. Pratt, who recommended that it be given a few days' rest. The owner agreed to this and paid costs. No further action taken.

5.—On Saturday, July 8, before Mr. Michelson, Liu Sib-keang, coolie, for cruelly illtreating a number of frogs by skinning them alive at 8.30 a.m. July 7.

Fined \$5.

6.—On Tuesday, July 11, before Mr. Bickford, Kan Ah-nyi, mafao, was charged with cruelly illtreating a pony by working it attached to a carriage on the Kiangse Road, 8 p.m. July 9, whilst lame in off hind leg. Certified by Dr. Pratt. Fined \$10 S.S.P.C.A. and pony to be kept at Society stables.

7.—On Saturday, July 15, before Mr. Schirmer, Koen Ding-yang, shopkeeper, for cruelly illtreating a number of chickens by overcrowding them in crates at 4 p.m. July 14, on North Honan Road.

Fined \$10 S.S.P.C.A.

8.—On same date, before Mr. Pernitzsch, Zaung Yoon-soong, for cruelly illtreating a number of ducks by overcrowding them in baskets on July 14.

Fined \$2 S.S.P.C.A.

9.—On Thursday, July 27, before Mr. Bickford, Sang Ah-moh, hawker, for cruelly illtreating a number of ducks by overcrowding them in baskets at 11.10 p.m. July 26.

dian soldiers. It is not suggested that they brought the habit with them but the vendors of the drug seem to have considered that they were likely purchasers and they build up quite a business in the camps. Then this was stopped. Next the sale seems to have invaded London on quite a large scale. Women of a certain class have of course always used cocaine in large quantities but only recently have there been attempts to push the sale surreptitiously in the streets. As a result the practice became so common—some have suggested that it is due to a slight extent to the difficulty of obtaining any other stimulant at night—that the military authorities protested and the police moved. There have been various prosecutions lately and not a few very heavy sentences and the magistrates are "out" for the most drastic punishment of all offenders. The opium smuggler receives short shrift nowadays but his doom is mild in comparison with the penalty meted out to the trader in this deleterious drug. Still I fancy that after the war the whole question will have to be dealt with. Legislation will be needed to carry out the alteration of the Pharmacy Acts but it will not be seriously opposed. This whole question of cocaine is an instance of how civilisation provides new and unknown vices. Cocaine as a drug is only 31 years old yet there are relatively few people who have not come across in their own experience instances of the serious abuse of the drug by private individuals acting without any medical knowledge.—*Singapore Free Press.*

A BANISHEE'S RETURN.

Punished for Money Snatching.

A man, who was described as a thoroughly bad character, was charged before Mr. F. A. Haselund, at the Police Court this morning, with theft, from the person, of a sum of \$3 and a sovereign in money, and with 'ignoring' a ten years' banishment order made in 1912.

Inspector O'Sullivan said complainant was walking along Des Voeux Road West, near Wilmer Street, when defendant and five others passed. Defendant joined up against him and at the same time neatly extracted from his pocket a purse containing the money. The complainant became aware of what had taken place and a hue and cry was raised. Defendant made off, but was rapidly pursued by onlookers, and at length he fell down, his trousers and knees being cut.

Asked if it was true that he had been banished for ten years, defendant replied that he had been told to go away and not come back for 10 years.

Inspector O'Sullivan said defendant was banished when 16 years of age, as an ear-ring snatcher. He had done exactly four years of his time yesterday, so had another six years to go.

On the charge of larceny defendant was sent to prison for six months, and he also received six months for returning from banishment.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Langkat output is as follows:—

Sept.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total to 6th inst.
	105	118	111	103	112	668	
	105	118	111	103	112	668	

Daily average 111.33

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. CHINA, sailed from Hongkong, on 6th Sept.

Akin S. Lukens Mrs B
Cameron Mrs F E Machin L
Glickman J Smith E
Haberwang Mrs L
Per s.s. IYO MARU, sailed from Hongkong, for Europe, on 7th Sept.

Ackerman L L Kim Mr & Mrs D S
Anderson Miss J Lee Mr and Mrs E A
Beal J P Longwell W T
Butt F E Matson W L
Chaney Mr & Mrs C Mead Miss L
Edwards Miss K Peckall Miss M A
Ford H W Smith R
Husan K Swift R D
Jones M E Watling J H
Joseph S S

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"NAMSANG," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 15th inst. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.
Hongkong, September 6, 1916.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTHING CAN EXCEL
OUR
DAISY BRAND
BUTTER.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY THE BEST
NEW ZEALAND TABLE BUTTER.

SOLE AGENTS:—

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LD.

NORTH BRITISH

MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.,

in which are vested the shares of
THE OCEAN MARINE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.

AND
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are prepared
to ACCEPT RISKS against
FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

Yorkshire
Insurance Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are prepared
to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
AGENTS.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, MACAO.

THE ABOVE SCHOOL, situated
in the healthiest part of
Macao, will re-open on FRIDAY,
Sept. 16.

A sound education in English,
Portuguese and Commercial subjects
is provided.
Apply to the Fr. Director.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"MACHAON,"
are hereby notified that the Cargo
will be discharged into Holt's
Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie
at Consignee's risk. The Cargo
will be ready for delivery from
Godown on and after 6th
Sept.

Optional cargo will be landed
unless notice has been given prior
to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged
goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on any Tuesdays and
Fridays between the hours of 10.45
a.m. and noon.

No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the
steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the
12th September will be subject to
rent.

All Claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the under-
signed on or before the 26th
September, or they will not be
recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 5, 1916.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:—
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

Under the Distinguished
Patronage of

H. E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.,
H. E. Major-General F. Ventris,
G. O. C., and Commodore H. G. G.
Sandeman, R.N.

OPEN AIR
Vocal and Instrumental
CONCERT

IN AID OF
THE WAR CHARITIES

WILL BE HELD ON
The Club Ground, King's Park,
Kowloon,

SATURDAY, September 9,
1916, at 9.15 P.M.

By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel
Watson and officers,

The Band of the 74th Purbhis
will render selections.

Admission by Tickets \$1.00 each.

Obtainable from Members of the
Club, Messrs. Moutrie & Co.,
Robinson Piano Co., Anderson
Music Co., and at all Clubs in
the Colony.

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL,
KOWLOON.

School will re-open on Tuesday
September 12, at 9.00 a.m.

Boarders return on September
11.

DANCING LESSONS.

DANCING CLASS to be
formed shortly for instruction of
pupils of both sexes. Experienced
Lady and Gentleman Teachers.
Terms moderate. Apply Box 1268,
410 "Hongkong Telegraph."

TROPICAL WEIGHT
"Viyella"
SHIRTS
With Collars to Match.
PYJAMAS
Skillfully cut and care-
fully made in every
detail.
NEWEST PATTERNS JUST RECEIVED—
MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.
Men's Wear Specialists,
16, DES VOEUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LD.
Telephone 346.
NEW CONSIGNMENT OF
SAXONE
BOOTS & SHOES
FOR MEN || THE SECRET OF
SAXONE SUCCESS:—
"SAXONE'S" are made in
Britain to fit the British foot,
to please the British taste,
to meet every requirement for
good form and GOOD WEAR.
SOLE AGENTS:—
WM. POWELL, LTD.

NEW
COLUMBIA RECORDS
BY
Y S A Y E
(The Famous Belgian Violinist)
36520 — CONCERTO IN E MINOR (MENDELSSOHN)
36514 — SCHERZO WALTZ... (CHABRIER)
7102 — HUMORESQUE... (DYORAK)
7103 — AVE MARIA... (SCHUBERT)
7106 — HUNGARIAN DANCE NO. 5... (BRAHMS)
THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
6, DES VOEUX ROAD, TEL. 1322.

WORTH HAVING.

D. & J. McCALLUM'S
PERFECTION
SCOTCH.
AVOID IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS:—
GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,
Tel. No. 135 6, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON & B'bay via Singapore, Penang, Cebu, Port Said & Marseilles.	MALTA Capt. C. C. Talbot	noon 8th Sept.	Connecting at Colombo with KASHGAR.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.	SARDINIA Capt. J. T. Jeffery	about 15th Sept.	Direct Service.
LONDON, via Spore, Penang, Cebu, Port Said and Marseilles.	NAMUR Capt. S. C. Warner	noon 22nd Sept.	Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.	NOVARA Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	about 23rd Sept.	Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, 7th Sept., 1916.

E. V. D. Parr,
Acting Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES
QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days. Hong Kong to Montreal 22 days.
Hong Kong to Chicago 21 days. Hong Kong to New York 22½ days.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA

16,500 tons Gross Register, Quadruple Screw, Speed 21 knots.

Largest and most Luxurious ship on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG (subject to change)

Monteagle 8 Sept. Monteagle 7 Nov.
Empress of Japan 20 Sept. Empress of Japan 15 Nov.
EMPEROR OF ASIA 4 Oct. EMPRESS OF ASIA 29 Nov.
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA 1 Nov. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 27 Dec.

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.
Monteagle calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European ports and West Indies.

For Further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing List, etc. please apply to

P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Department,
Hong Kong.

J. M. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 26, 1916.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,

or to REISS & Co., Canton
Hongkong, 3rd Aug., 1916

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215.

Agents.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—
Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Tenerife, and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama.	Syo Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,500	THURS. 7th Sept. at noon.
	Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka T. 16,000	THURS. 31st Sept. at noon.
	Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500	TUES. 19th Sept. at 4 p.m.
	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	WED. 11th Oct. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	TUESDAY, 12th Sept. at 4 p.m.
	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	FRI. 13th Oct. at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon.	Ceylon Maru Capt. Tsuda T. 10,000	MONDAY, 11th Sept.
BOMBAY via Spore, Malacca & Cebu.	Yorofu Maru Capt. Ogura T. 8,000	TUESDAY, 12th Sept.
	Bombay Maru Capt. Shinobara T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 23rd Sept.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Colombo Maru Capt. Nomura T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 20th Sept.
	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	SUN. 10th Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser T. 16,000	TUES. 19th Sept. at 10 a.m.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama, Sa. Francisco, Panama and Colon.	Tokuyama Maru Capt. Nakamura Tons 15,000	Beginning of October.
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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
*Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	21st Sept. at 10.30 a.m.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	4th Oct. at noon.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	17th Oct. at 10.30 a.m.

Siberia Maru 18,000 - 18 knots
*Via Manila, Omitting Shanghai. Cargo only. Proceeding to South America Ports.

For the voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu. Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc. ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELOS, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALIAGO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO, THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
*Anyo Maru	18,500 - 15 knots	20th Sept. at noon.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

T. DAIGO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

Monthly Service between NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Arakan 11th Sept. S.S. Karimoon 11th Nov.

Tjisondari 12th Oct.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

NOVEMBER 11 - JANUARY 18, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.



R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice

HOMEWARD.

For Steamer Date of Departure

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description attached thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 10.

Agents.

19

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	10th Sept. at d'light.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	12th Sept. at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	Kueichow	13th Sept. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chincha," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships, electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenau," "Luchow," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Sept. 7, 1916.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjilmanoeck	JAVA	8th Sept.	8th Sept.	AMOY & SHANGHAI
Tjilatjap	JAVA & MAKASSAR	7th Sept.	11th Sept.	KOBE

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

Telephone No. 1574.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building.

Telephone No. 1574.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Eastern	16th Sept.	4th Oct. at 11 a.m.
St. Albans	21st Oct.	15th Nov.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardesses are carried.

All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Shipping Bank for Russia.

Among the numerous new commercial enterprises that are contemplated in Russia is a shipping bank the main object of which is to afford facilities for the promotion of mercantile transport. The decision to establish a credit institution of this kind was reached at a conference of bankers held recently in Moscow. It is recognised more and more clearly every day that the economic revival of Russia is hardly possible without a considerable extension of the national mercantile marine. It is not too much to say, as the "Utro Borissia" points out, that all the difficulties which have been encountered during the war in the matter of supplying the armies with vital necessities and the industries with raw materials may be attributed to the fact that too little use has been made of the splendid system of internal waterways possessed by Russia. The Russian Company for Commerce and Shipping, the Volunteer Fleet, and the Russian East Asiatic Company are all admittedly very backward concerns, which even in peace time are notoriously unable to meet all the demands that are made upon them by commercial community, so that in time of war their insufficiency becomes glaring. As in every other country, so in Russia, the merchants and shippers are beginning to look to the future and asking how things will shape when peace is concluded. As soon as the Baltic and the Black Sea are reopened to commerce there will undoubtedly be vast quantities of grain, timber and various raw materials to be exported from Russia, but the problem is to find the ships to carry them. It is practically certain that every maritime nation will at least in the weeks and months immediately following the conclusion of peace, want to use their tonnage for their own purposes. This will certainly be the case with England, France and Italy among the belligerents and also with Greece.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 4 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Hailong... J. W. Evans ... FRI. 8th Sept. at 2 p.m.

Hailong... W. C. Passmore ... TUES. 12th Sept. at 2 p.m.

Hailong... J. S. Thomson ... FRI. 15th Sept. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For Steamship On

SINGAPORE and Penang Fooshing Fri. 8th Sept. at noon.

SHANGHAI Wosang Sat. 9th Sept. at d'light.

SHANGHAI & Tientsin Cheongshing Sat. 9th Sept. at d'light.

SHANGHAI, Kobe & Moji Namsang Sat. 9th Sept. at d'light.

MANILA Loongsang Sat. 9th Sept. at 3 p.m.

WEIHAIWEI & Tientsin Chipshing Tues. 12th Sept. at d'light.

KOBE & Moji Yatsing Wed. 13th Sept. at d'light.

SPORE, Pang & Cebu Fooksang Thur. 14th Sept. at noon.

MANILA Yuensang Sat. 16th Sept. at 3 p.m.

SANDAKAN Mausang Thur. 21st Sept. at noon.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Dato, Simpang, Tawau, Uluken, Jesselton and Labuan.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description attached thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

LOG BOOK

Aliens on British Ships.

A shipmaster, evidently of foreign nationality, but commanding a British vessel, writes to the secretary of the Mercantile Marine Service Association.

"On arrival in home port my firm informed me that a Government order had been issued to the effect that all masters in command of British ships must be British born." The above statement comes from a reliable source and is a fitting climax to the efforts of the association during the past few months. The elimination from the British merchant service of the whole of the alien element in command—both naturalised and unnaturalised—is a result which will afford satisfactory evidence that the labours of the M.M.S.A. have met, not only with a gratifying success, but also goes to prove that the Government have at last realised the dangers of seamen of foreign birth [being in charge of British vessels. These dangers have long been patent to British shipmasters and officers, but it has taken years of agitation and a great war to justify the arguments the representative bodies of the profession have so lavishly used. Anxious inquiries are already reaching the association (whose influence in the matter is clearly recognised) from displaced shipmasters for information as to its attitude on the subject after the war.

SHIPPING

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)
The s.s. "JACOB."This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next departure from Hongkong: September 25, 1916.This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to:—York Building, Tel. 1574 & 1575. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1916. Agents.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong:

s.s. "ECUADOR" October 7 1916.
s.s. "VENEZUELA"
s.s. "COLOMBIA"These steamers have the most modern equipment including ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., Apply to:—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Chater Road.
Telephone No. 141.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND
PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,
BOILERSOf all Types and Sizes. Repairers, Salvors,
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

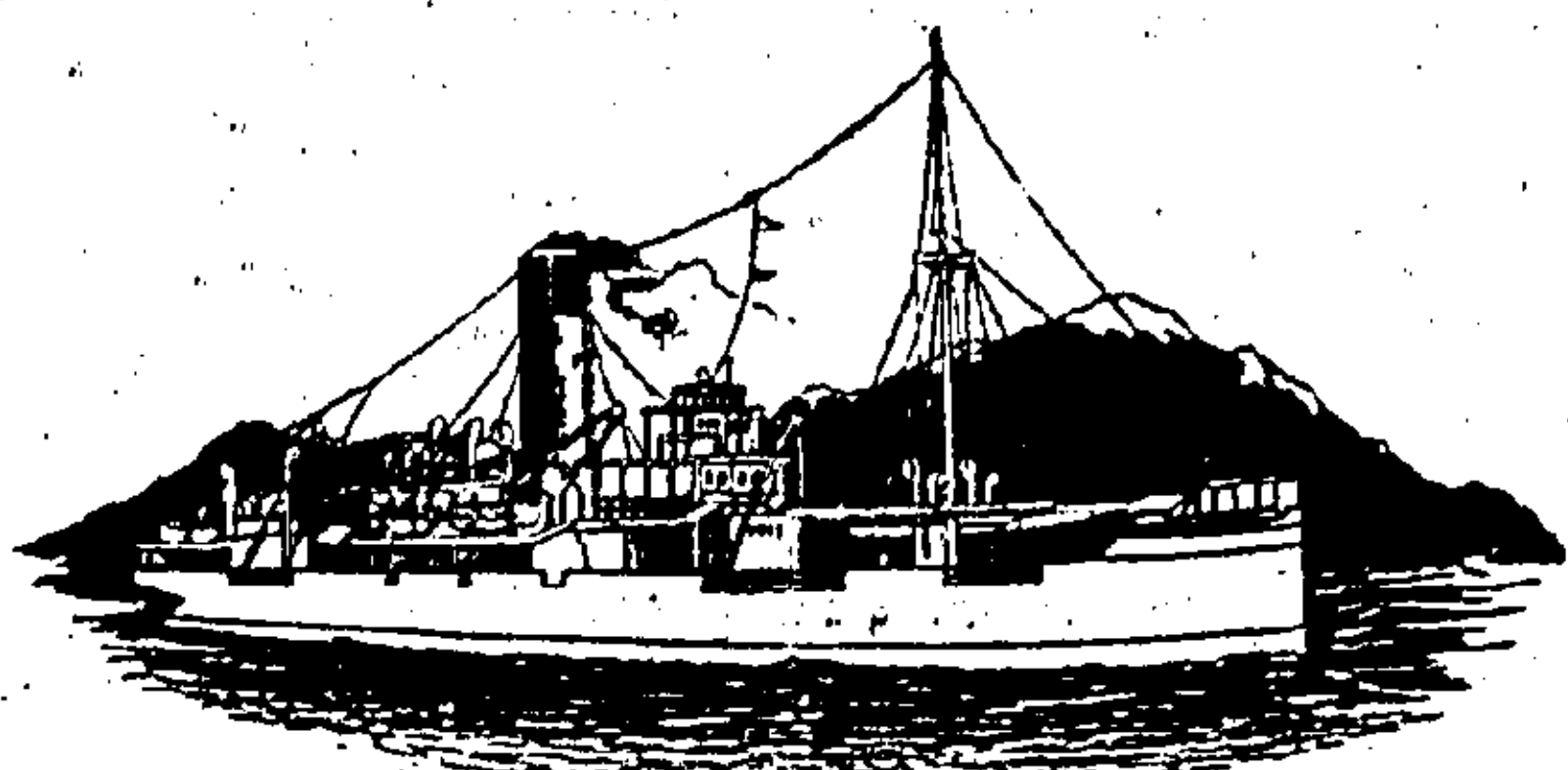
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787' X 88' X 34'-6"
PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES

Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "KAJANG" launched April, 1916.

OXY-ACETYLENE
and Electric Welding Systems.

AGENTS FOR:—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

Mr. HENDERSON, Messrs. THORNYCROFT's Representative, is at present in Hongkong and may be seen by appointment.

Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,
Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft,
Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every descrip-
tion. Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING COMPANY,
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIREHONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.
Tel. Address "TAIKOODOCK" Tel. No. 212.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To Be Despatched.
London via Cape Town	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	7, Sept.
London via Ports	Agamemnon	B. & S.	8, Sept.
London via Ports	Malta	P. & O.	8, Sept.
Genoa and London	Glenyle	S. T. & Co.	2, Sept.
Genoa, London and Hull	Glenloghan	S. T. & Co.	16, Sept.
London via Ports	Namur	P. & O.	22, Sept.
London via Cape Town	Miyazaki M.	N. Y. K.	21, Sept.
Liverpool via Ports	Rt. Compion	B. & S.	27, Sept.
London, via Cape Town	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	5, Oct.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA

Vancouver via Japan	Monteagle	C. P. O. S.	8, Sept.
Havana and New York	Eurymachus	B. & S.	8, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Arakan	J.C.J. L.	11, Sept.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	19, Sept.
Seattle	Protesilaus	B. & S.	20, Sept.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	20, Sept.
San Francisco via Honolulu	Persia M.	T. K. K.	21, Sept.
South American Ports	Anjo M.	T. K. K.	20, Sept.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	4, Oct.
Victoria B.C. via Japan	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	11, Oct.
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	4, Oct.
San Francisco via Japan	Ecuador	P. M. S. S.	7, Oct.
San Francisco via Japan	Tjisondari	J.C.J. L.	12, Oct.

AUSTRALIA.

Australia via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	12, Sept.
Australia via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	4, Oct.
Australia via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13, Oct.

SINGAPORE, INDIA, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	7, Sept.
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	7, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. & Co.	8, Sept.
Amoy and Shanghai	Tijmanook	J.C.J. L.	8, Sept.
Singapore and Penang	Fooshing	J. M. Co.	8, Sept.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Cheo-shing	J. M. Co.	9, Sept.
Shanghai	Wosang	B. & S.	9, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Namang	J. M. Co.	9, Sept.
Shanghai and Japan	Perseus	B. & S.	9, Sept.
Manila	Titan	B. & S.	9, Sept.
Manila	Loongang	J. M. Co.	9, Sept.
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Teiresias	B. & S.	9, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	10, Sept.
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	10, Sept.
Calcutta via Ports	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	11, Sept.
Bombay via Singapore	Kobe	N. Y. K.	11, Sept.
Kobe	Tijlatjap	J.C.J. L.	11, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. & Co.	12, Sept.
Bombay via Singapore	Yatorofu M.	N. Y. K.	12, Sept.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Teian	B. & S.	12, Sept.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Chipshing	J. M. Co.	12, Sept.
Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	13, Sept.
Kobe and Moji	Yataing	J. M. Co.	13, Sept.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Fooksang	J. M. Co.	14, Sept.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Sardinia	P. & O.	15, Sept.
Calcutta via Ports	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	15, Sept.
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	15, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	19, Sept.
Shanghai and Japan	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	20, Sept.
Shanghai and Japan	Glaucus	B. & S.	20, Sept.
Shanghai and Japan	Neleus	B. & S.	21, Sept.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	21, Sept.
Moji and Kobe	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	23, Sept.
Shanghai to Yokohama	Novara	P. & O.	23, Sept.
Bombay via Singapore	Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	23, Sept.
Belawan Deli (Sumatra) via S'tow	S. Jacob	J.C.J. L.	25, Sept.
Manila	Ixion	B. & S.	1, Oct.

CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL
LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"AYMERIC"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., from whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after the 7th instant will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before the 14th instant, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th instant.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed byTHE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1916.

TO SAIL

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LD.
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LD.

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE.

New York Service.

Hongkong to Havana and
New York.

s.s. "EURYMACHUS"

Ready to load about 10th
September.For Rates of Freight and fur-
ther information apply to:—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

GLEN LINE

(MCGREGOR, GOW & CO.) Ltd.

For Genoa & London.

THE Motorship

"GLENYLE"

9,500 Tons D. W.

will be despatched for the above
ports on Tuesday, the 12th Sept.,
1916.For freight, passage and further
information, apply toSHEWAN TOMES & CO.
Agents.For the best Meals, Refresh-
ments, Bread, Cakes and Con-
fectionery at before-the-war
prices. ALEXANDRA CAFE.MOVEMENTS OF
STREAMERS.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. MALTA left Shang-
hai for this Port on the 4th instant, at
6 a.m. with the Homeward English Mail,
and is due here on the 7th instant at
about daylight.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A.S. Co. s.s. EASTERN
left Sydney (Via Queensland Ports, Port
Darwin & Manila) for this Port on 25th
inst. with the Australian Mail, and is due
here on the 16th Sept. at about noon.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Huawei, Br. s.s. 1276, Smith, 21st Aug.
—Penang, 21st Aug. Gen.—
Carmichael & Clarke.

Tongshing, Br. s.s. 1314, Fryan, 21st Aug.
—Salon, 17th Aug. P.O.—China.

Cheong, Br. s.s. 1338, Speed, 24th Aug.
—Bangkok, 14th Aug. Rice—B. & S.

Brechen, Br. s.s. 1150, Pascoot, 24th
Aug. Swatow, 23rd Aug. Samahu
—B. & S.

Chibbi, Br. s.s. 1149, Lloyd, 25th Aug.
—Weihaiwei, 22nd Aug. Gen.—B. & S.

Fooshing, Br. s.s. 1421, Hay, 24th Aug.
—Pascoot, 19th Aug. Sugar—J. M.
& Co.

Monteagle, Br. s.s. 3353, Hay, 30th
Aug.—Shanghai, 27th Aug. Gen.—
C. P. O. S.

Laertes, Br. s.s. 1340, Jenkyns, 31st Aug.
—Saigon, Gen.—Chinese.

Aymeric, Br. s.s. 2789, Anderson, 1st
Sept.—Mororan, 23rd Aug. Gen.—
B. L.

Manila, Jap. s.s. 6033, K-bayashi, 1st
Sept.—Shanghai, 29th Aug. Gen.—
O. S. K.

Tacoma, Jap. s.s. 3644, Hamada, 1st
Sept.—Manila, 29th Aug. Gen.—
O. S. K.

Titan, Br. s.s. 5730, Reed, 2nd Sept.—
Vancouver, Gen.—B. & S.

Childar, Nor. s.s. 1102, Nielsen, 3rd Sept.
—Bangkok, 28th Aug. Rice—T. & Co.

Obefoo, Chl. s.s. 3654, Thomson, 3rd Sept.
—Saigon, 30th Aug. Gen.—Order.

Myogisac M. Jap. s.s. 1741, Kata, 3rd
Sept.—Samrang, Saigon—M. B. E.

Proterus, Nor. s.s. 1077, Jensen, 3rd
Sept.—Bangkok, 27th Aug. Rice—
T. & Co.

Sungking, Br. s.s. 987, Trowbridge, 3rd
Sept.—Haiphong, 2nd Sept. Gen.—
B. & S.

Anna, Nor. s.s. 1102, Arntsen, 4th Sept.—
Bangkok, 27th Aug. Rice—Order.

Cheongshing, Br. s.s. 1356, Hetherington,
4th Sept.—Weihaiwei, 30th Aug. Gen.—
J. M. & Co.

Derwent, Br. s.s. 1728, Jenkins, 4th Sept.
—Saigon, 31st Aug. Rice—Chinese.

Namsang, Br. s.s. 2591, Gilroy, 4th Sept.
—Singapore, 29th Aug. Gen.—J. M.
& Co.

Patella, Br. s.s. 1391, Naabot, 6th Sept.—
Singapore, 28th Aug. Bulk oil—A. P.
Co.

Shantung, Br. s.s. 1568, Meathrel, 4th Sept.—
Amoy, 31st Aug. Gen.—B. & S.

Totoupa, Br. s.s. 691, Troger, 4th Sept.—
Bangkok, 28th Aug. Rice—Jap.

Widay, Br. s.s. 4392, Rathen, 4th Sept.—
Yungo Bay, 30th Aug. Gen.—J. L.
Co.

Agapenor, Br. s.s. 4800, Tildon, 5th
Sept.—Daly, Gen.—B. & S.

Banca, Br. s.s. 3794, Philipp, 5th Sept.
—Bombay, 18th Aug. Cotton—P. & O.
Co.

Kenkon M. Jap. s.s. 2707, Ito, 5th Sept.—
Chingwangto, 28th Aug. Coal—D.
& Co.

Koon M. Jap. s.s. 7684, Manaka, 5th
Sept.—Tientsin, 30th Aug. Salt—
D. & Co.

Kueigow, Br. s.s. 1359, Forsyth, 5th
Sept.—Tientsin, 31st Aug. Gen.—
B. & S.

Loongang, Br. s.s. 1095, Mathews, 5th
Sept.—Manila, 3rd Sept. Gen.—J. M.
& Co.

Chiyung, Chl. s.s. 1177, Rosa, 6th Sept.—
Shanghai, 2nd Sept. Gen.—C. M. S. N.
Co.

Haihong, Br. s.s. 1207, Avar, 6th Sept.—
Swatow, 5th Sept. Gen.—D. L.
& Co.

Iyo M. Jap. s.s. 3918, Takano, 6th Sept.—
Shanghai, 3rd Sept. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Kaiyo M. Jap. s.s. 1126, Murakami, 6th
Sept.—Swatow, 5th Sept. Gen.—
O. S. K.

Tijmanook, Dut. s.s. 3510, Kroes, 6th
Sept.—Billion, 31st Aug. Gen.—
J. C. J. L.

VESSELS DUE.

Agents.	Vessel's Name.	Ton- nage.	Date Due.	From.
P. & O.	Malta		Sept. 7	Yokohama
B. & S.	Perseus	6,723	Sept. 7	Singapore
B. & S.	Demodocus	6,689	Sept. 7	Singapore
J.C.J. L.	Tijlatjap		Sept. 7	Java
N. Y. K.	Yatorofu Maru	8,000	Sept. 8	Kobe
P. & O.	Sardinia		Sept. 9	Bombay
N. Y. K.	Penang Maru	9, 00	Sept. 9	Kobe
N. Y. K.	Sado Maru	18,530	Sept. 10	America
B. & S.	Teiresias	7,606	Sept. 10	Singapore
N. Y. K.	Tango Maru	13,500	Sept. 11	Yokohama
B. & S.	Protesilaus	9,547	Sept. 14	Manila
G. L. & Co.	Eastern		Sept. 16	Australia
B. & S.	Glaucus		Sept. 19	Liverpool
N. Y. K.	Miyazaki Maru	6,000	Sept. 20	Yokohama
B. & S.	Neleus	6,684	Sept. 20	Liverpool
P. & O.	Namur		Sept. 21	Kobe
B. & S.	Ixion	10,220	Sept. 27	Seattle
G. L. & Co.	St. Albans		Oct. 21	Australia

NOTICE.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE... NEW YORK.

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parts of the commercial world.BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2089.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE, COLOMBO
and STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"FUSHIMI MARU,"

having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of Cargo are
hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at
their risk in the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Com-
pany's Godowns at Kowloon,
where each consignment will be
sorted out mark by mark and de-
livery can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.Optional Goods will be carried
on unless instructions are given
to the contrary before Noon,
To-day.Goods not cleared by the 11th
September, 1916, will be subject
to rent.
Damaged packages must be left
in the Godowns for examination
by the Consignee and the Co.'s
representatives at an appointed
hour on Tuesday & Friday. All
claims must be presented
within ten days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which date
they cannot be recognised. No
claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the Godowns.

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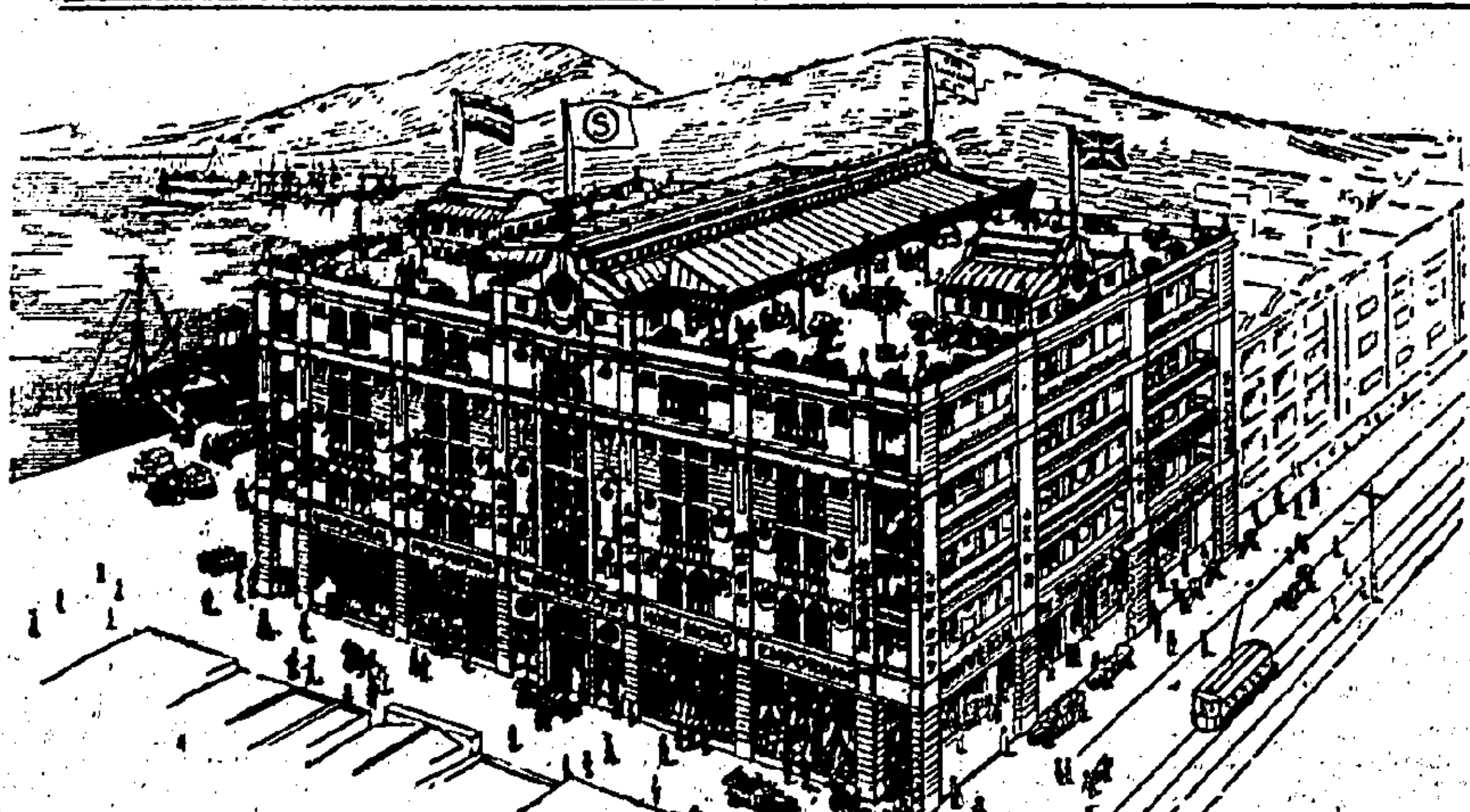
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BLACK TEA.

Does Japan Fear Loss of Green
Tea Trade?

In an article on the tea trade of China recently, attention was drawn to the fact that the world as a whole is losing its taste for green tea and that consequently not much was to be feared by China from the competition of Japan, as Japan is producing only green tea. But evidently the Japanese tea growers, apprehensive of the possibility that the demand for green tea may eventually cease, are looking well to the future and arrangements are now being made to make black tea in Japan next year.

While Japan's production of green tea has made rapid progress in recent years, the annual production now having reached 40,000,000 kin, green tea being exported to the United States and other countries in great quantities, the production of black tea is still insignificant, says the *Japan Advertiser*. The production of black tea was commenced only a few years ago, and the amount this year is expected to be not more than 30,000 kin. Most of this is from the experimental factory belonging to the Central Tea Merchants' Union, and few individual producers have been making this variety.

That the production of black tea is only 30,000 kin a year now is not to be wondered at if it is remembered that although the production was experimentally commenced some four or five years ago, it was only a year or two ago that it was discovered that the production of black tea is not impossible. The effort of Mr. Tanabeuro Dato deserves praise, because he has, after many unsuccessful attempts, discovered means to make fine black tea out of Japanese leaves.

It is said that the black tea made in Japan now compares favourably with the Ceylon black tea in quality, and the demand for it in Russia and other countries is found to be strong, continues the *Advertiser*. Seeing this, there has been prevalent an opinion among the Japanese tea makers that they should produce as much black tea as possible to meet the growing demand for export. This opinion is about to be crystallized by the formation of a joint stock company for producing black tea by leading tea producers and merchants, members of the Central Tea Merchants' Union.

The plan of the new plant is to start the making of black tea with capital of about Y.200,000, the production to be started from next year. With the capital of only Y.200,000, the company would not be able to produce more than 350,000 kin at most, but then it cannot fail to lead to great progress compared with the present production of only 30,000 kin a year. With the realization of the above plan, Japan would not only do away with the import of black tea, which amounts to about Y.180,000 a year; but also will be able to export to other countries. In view of the fact that Russia annually requires about 100,000,000 kin of black tea, and that there are no countries in the world which do not consume black tea, the production of black tea by Japan is most hopeful and it is expected to be more important than the production of green tea, the consumption of which is limited to a few countries.

A STICKY THEFT.

Discovery of New Method.

How a cheeky theft was committed with the aid of some cosmetic at the end of a fan, was described before Mr. F. A. Hasland, at the Magistracy this morning.

Sergeant Willis said defendant went into a shop ostensibly to make a purchase and while the woman in charge turned away to get the article he asked for, he placed his fan, at the end of which was some sticky substance, into her money basket. The woman turned and saw him withdrawing the fan, adhering to the end of which was a ten-cent piece. She informed the police.

His Worship was greatly amused at the ingenious way in which the money had been stolen, and laughingly said he had never heard of such a ruse before. Questions put to Inspectors O'Sullivan and Gordon as to whether anything of a similar nature had ever come within the scope of their knowledge with Chinese thefts, were answered in the negative. Sergeant Willis volunteered the information that it was an old trick at Home, public house habitués very often resorting to this method.

Defendant's ingenuity was rewarded by a month's hard labour, and four hours in the stocks.

CONFESSIONS OF PRINCE
BULOW.How and why Turkey
was Courtied.

Further extracts from Prince Bulow's book "Deutsche Politik" are sent by the *Berne Correspondent* of the *Morning Post*.

Prince Bulow describes fully how the ground was prepared in the Near East for the subsequent advancement of German interests. Much that he writes is known, or can be assumed, but the following admission is noteworthy:—

We cultivated relations with Turkey and with Islam with the utmost care, especially since the visit of the Emperor and Empress to the East. These relations were not of a sentimental nature, for we had considerable economic, military, and even political interest in the continuance of the existence of Turkey. My policy in regard to Turkey I can express comprehensively by saying that my endeavour was to create out of an independent Turkey, well-organized internally, a foothold (Stützpunkt) for ourselves in the Orient. With this object in view I did my best to save the Turkish Empire from injury. I acted as intermediary between it and the Balkan States against Turkey. I warned Turkey against her imprudence in Albania and in Arabia, and I saw no reason why we should not be on as good terms with Young Turks as with the Sultan Abdul Hamid.

The former Imperial Chancellor refers somewhat disconsolately to the efforts made by Germany to woo the United States and to the results attained. The Emperor William II, he says, was particularly anxious that good relations should be established between the Empire and the United States; and "he gradually won over the Americans by consistent friendly treatment."

Prince Bulow admits, however, that one great result of the war has been to revive and strengthen the Anglo-Saxon feeling of solidarity, and that the war has shown how strong and even passionate is the leaning of the people of English origin in the United States towards the Mother Country. He proceeds:—

Germany has noted with sore distress the biased and unfriendly bearing of official and public America during the war, which is greatly to the Empire's disadvantage. Such rathlessness as has been manifested towards us by official America, and by the public in the course of the differences on the subject of the conduct of the submarine war, we have never met with before, and it is probably unique in the history of the diplomatic relations of two great countries.

ENEMIES AT HOME.

Patriotism v. Profits.

There is now a vigorous campaign being carried on against any alteration at all in the organization of our trade. It has declared itself openly since the Paris Conference, and for the most part is a campaign of blind adherence to what is named Free Trade. Under that system we have allowed German companies under British names to control supplies of raw materials in our Empire and manufacturing at home. In India this has been, and perhaps is, a scandal. Yet India was excluded from the Paris Conference, and the Chambers of Commerce there are unanimous in asking that their fiscal problems, including the subject of German trading there, shall be considered as part of the negotiations of the Empire with the Allies. In fact, India looks to a Customs Union. Already here there is organized opposition to the export duty of £2 a ton on palmist kernels which is proposed in order to divert here the export of those nuts that have gone to foreign countries, and especially Germany, and in order to establish a great and valuable new industry here based on the principle of trade within the Empire.

The chief exponent of Free Trade, whether the Empire perish or not, has now discovered that our position with regard to the Niger and its affluents, as set forth in the Berlin Act, makes the proposition of Mr. Steel Maitland's Committee contrary to public international law, by which, among other things, "the trade of all nations shall be entirely free." The assumption is that any agreement promising free trade with Germany from our Possessions is now binding, and that International Law has anything now to do with Germany. Of course, all these arguments are inspired by that desire to resume the old relations with Germany that is unhappily, and we may say disgracefully, cherished far too widely in certain commercial and buying and selling circles here.

In a recent number of the *Draper's Record* Mr. J. Wallace Black refers to this selfish propaganda among retail traders who are so "wrapped up in their petty affairs" that they cannot think nationally or imperially. He says:—

Out of five retailers approached, two were anxiously waiting for the cessation of hostilities, in other that they may resume their trading with enemy goods, and one of these actually gloated over the good times coming for him, when he would be able to buy dumped goods at little over actual cost price. One other trader was in favour of tariffs against Germany, and the other two were entirely indifferent! It is not incredible that the greed of gain should so blind a man to all sense of decency that he becomes actually anxious to trade with those who may easily have been responsible for the death of someone near and dear to him?

There is a very general impression abroad—and it is growing daily in volume—that some, at least, of those in authority over us have a financial interest in Germany, and that for personal reasons they are anxious that Germany should not be crippled commercially. There may be no truth in the rumour, and if that be so then it should be scotched now, before it gains further credence. If it should prove to be true, however, then it provides still further evidence that we are sinking our patriotic and imperialistic principles for paltry personal gain.

That is really the issue, and it is impossible that sentiment can be kept out of this question of trade after the war. Our main idea here should be to take care to develop our production and, to foster existing, and create and protect new industries. It is useless to talk of Berlin Acts. We have no arrangements now, fiscal or otherwise, with Germany. We are beginning *de novo*. Moreover, we have done very well without Germany during the war, and could do much better in peace time, but the danger ahead is that our industrial gains will be made the sport of politics and those German-lovers who made it always be thus?—*Globe*.

MALAYA VOLUNTEERS.

A Company for Perak.

An important step in the progress of the Malay community of Perak is the organization of a Company of Malay Volunteers with its headquarters in Ipoh, says the *Times of Malaya*. This body was formally brought into being at a parade held on August 18, on the grounds of a large bungalow in Jalan Datoh Raja, where the newly appointed Raja Bendahara put the men through a preliminary course of exercises. Being still recruits, they will not get their uniforms until a certain stage of efficiency has been reached, but, judging from the manner in which the officer appointed in charge of the company handled them, there should be no delay in this respect.

The Company is 50 strong, and all but one turned out at parade, when quite a number of their seniors also assembled and viewed the proceedings with obvious pleasure and pride. The men seem to have been well chosen, being smart and keen. They formed a comparatively sturdy lot and looked well.

The Raja addressed them in Malay and said they were the first Malay Volunteer Company to be formed in Perak, and had no doubt that they would acquit themselves worthily and loyally. He desired them to pay close attention to their drills and lose no time in becoming an efficient unit of the local Volunteer Force. He put them through a preliminary series of exercises, to which they responded with a marked degree of intelligence which was very promising.

It was ascertained that the Company will have the usual Volunteer uniform with helmets and caps, the latter bearing the Perak colours in a band of yellow, black and white. When they are efficient in their foot drills and marching the Company will be instructed in rifle exercises.

The movement is one that has evidently been well received by the whole Malay community. In Raja Alam the Company have an officer whose long experience as Assistant Commissioner of Police renders his selection peculiarly suitable and fortunate for them.

politicians their tools, and have vast commercial interests but real national feeling for this country or any other; like the retail men aforesaid, they only look to gain, and care not whence it comes.

In addition to the war the Government has allowed many other distracting political questions to arise while posing as a non-political Government, and there is a general fear that little or nothing will be done unless patriotic people beat themselves.

We are gravely told that "military reasons reinforce the economic argument of Free Trade." In reply to that it may be asserted that for military reasons any trade policy which is proposed and which is applauded and approved by Germany and the Germans is just that policy which for military and economic and commercial reasons we should doubt.

We should like to see something being done, but our Government is fossilized and bound to the old ways and the old influences. No body moves save in the old grooves. Sir Alfred Mond at the Mond Nickel Company's meeting the other day, said that there was the only company in the Empire manufacturing most of which controlled both the raw material and the refined product. Their output was not large enough to meet all our requirements. Why? Because there had never been any special encouragement given by British Government Departments to them in times of peace to develop more rapidly their supplies for war needs; and, secondly, they had a prolonged struggle to get permission to have used in British armaments the only nickel mine located within our Empire. It is always the same?—*Globe*.

THE TYPHOON.

Hongkong Escapes with a Blow.

Luckily, the typhoon of which we have had warning for some days past has, to all appearances, given Hongkong a go-by, and the Colony has experienced nothing worse than a brief spell of high winds and rain. On Tuesday the reports from Manila showed that the depression was situated in the Balintang Channel, and was making a course which indicated the possibility of Hongkong's getting the full benefit of it. Yesterday morning, however, it had changed its direction and, proceeding in a due westerly course, was evidently going south of the Colony. In the afternoon, the Observatory reported that there were no indications that it would curve northwards towards Hongkong. Any such fears are now allayed as the typhoon is approaching the coast near Hoihow and pressure at Haiphong and Tourane is decreasing in consequence. During the twenty-four hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day 1.39 inch of rain fell.

During the night the weather was bad, the wind blowing in heavy gusts and rain falling at frequent intervals. The harbour became very rough, but most of the steamers in port, fearing a nasty blow, had gone to adjacent bays, while the native craft made full use of the typhoon shelter. The wind never increased to full typhoon force, but many of the gusts were of high velocity, and on the Peak in particular its full force was felt.

The damage so far reported is only of a minor description. A big tree near the Basel Mission was uprooted by the wind and, falling across the telephone wires, it carried them away. At Hung-hom, on the other side of the water, a telephone pole was felled and smashed in two. Up to the present, no casualties to shipping craft have been reported.

The signals early this morning showed the typhoon to be south-west of the Colony, but later in the morning they were lowered and the harbour once again resumed its normal appearance. We hear that Macao felt the effects of the blow much more so than Hongkong did.

THE LAW OF THE LAND.

A Question of Bail.

Mr. E. J. Grist appeared before Mr. Hasland at the Police Court this morning to defend a former Chinese excise officer who had returned from banishment before his allotted time. The case was remanded and when the question of bail came up for consideration, Mr. Grist asked for only a small amount to be fixed.

His Worship said that he would not do that; he would have to fix it at \$5,000.

Mr. Grist:—But that is quite prohibitive. My man could not find that amount at all.

His Worship:—Nevertheless that is the amount I shall fix and I ought really to fix more. I can't refuse to fix bail, but the law says that sufficient should be fixed to ensure the defendant in the case appearing in answer to the charge. It is the law of the land.

Mr. Grist:—But the bail you have fixed is quite prohibitive, and a poor fellow would, because defendant is only a Chinese excise officer and has not had much chance to save that amount out of the salary he has been receiving.

His Worship:—I remember two cases I had in one week, one was where a Chinese stone breaker was charged with an offence and did not seem to have a penny in the world to bless himself with; yet when I fixed his bail at \$5,000 he got the money in five minutes, and I had another case of a similar nature in the same week.

Mr. Grist:—I do not think my client could find the amount in twenty minutes.

Eventually bail was fixed in the sum of \$5,000.

Bank Extension.

A branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank was yesterday opened at Singapore under the management of Mr. M. Oshima.

A POODLE'S DEATH.

A European's Claim for Damages.

The hearing took place this morning at the Summary Court, before the Chief Justice (Sir William Boag Davies), of the case in which Mr. Duncan Tollen, of the China and Japan Telephone Company, who lives at 19, Wong Nei Cheong Road, claimed \$50 as damages from the Ford Garage, of Des Voeux Road Central. The case arose out of the death of a Japanese poodle, caused, it was alleged, by the negligent driving of car 53, by one of the Garage's chauffeurs.

Mr. A. H. Crew appeared for plaintiff and Mr. J. H. Gardiner defended.

In opening the case, Mr. Crew said the affair took place on the Wong Nei Cheong Road on Sunday, July 16, the dog being killed through being run over. His client did not attach much value to the dog, but had taken the action because if it had been a small child instead of a dog the result would have been precisely the same. He would call evidence to prove that the dog's death was caused solely by the gross negligence of the driver, who was not looking at the time where the car was going. The car, a light Ford, was going at about six miles an hour, and was occupied by a number of Chinese. The dog left the pavement and was walking slowly across the road quite some distance in front of the car. The driver at the time was talking to some of the occupants of the car, and after the dog had been killed he said "No have see dog," which proved that he was not keeping a proper lookout. The plaintiff's daughter was quite close at the time, and she would say that no warning was sounded, nor did the car slow down at all.

Plaintiff giving evidence, said on the day in question he was sitting opposite his house near to the pavement. He was with a number of friends, and his dog, a small Japanese poodle, was with them. When the car was about thirty feet away, the dog started to walk across the road. The car appeared to be going at about ten or twelve miles an hour. The car kept straight on and no horn was sounded, nor did the car attempt to avoid the dog. Witness could see that the driver was talking to the man on his left-hand side and could not have seen what was in the road ahead. The two left wheels of the car went right over the dog, the spot at which the affair occurred being right in the middle of the road. When witness shouted, the driver pulled up, and, on being taxed about the way he had driven, he said "I no see dog." He (plaintiff) attributed the death of the dog to the negligence of the driver, for if he had been looking ahead he could have either pulled up or gone round the dog. The value of the dog was about \$60, but he was only claiming \$50.

Mr. Gardiner pointed out that the claim was for \$50.

His Lordship:—The other \$20, I suppose, is for plaintiff's feelings.

Replying to Mr. Gardiner, plaintiff said the dog was given him. It was not a nuisance to car drivers.

Addressing Mr. Gardiner, his Lordship asked:—What is your defence? Do your attribute negligence to the dog?

Mr. Gardiner:—My case is that the dog ran across the road and that the driver had no opportunity whatever of pulling up, and unfortunately the poor dog met with a sad fate.

Further evidence was called.

A chauffeur in the employ of Mr. F. Maitland said that when he was driving the car on several occasions the dog had rushed out and barked at them, but did not cross the road.

The chauffeur who was driving the car at the time the dog was killed, said he agreed with the last witness that the dog came out of a block of houses at the end of Bowring Road nearest the Praya.

A Kongmoon traveller who was a passenger in the car at the time the dog was killed said the animal was a little way off and the chauffeur blew the horn three times. Before that, the dog rushed at the car, and barked. A European gentleman

IN JAVA.

Expropriation of Private Lands.

Presiding at the general meeting of the Anglo-Dutch Plantations of Java, the Hon. G. H. Strutt (the chairman), referred to the questions of the expropriation of Private Lands in Java. In the course of his remarks he said:—

The Government had the choice before them of selecting out the rice fields as well as any further plots of land they might think could be turned into rice fields in the future, and areas that supply the water for the rice fields and of leaving us the rest, or they could leave to us the lands, devoted to culture, and any further land suitable for this purpose, and take the rest themselves. The second course is the one they have decided to adopt. Mr. Hammond has agreed with the Government, as to the lands the company desires, to retain in addition to the plantations already existing. The result of the agreement will be that we shall retain one-third of this large territory. That the Government should take two-thirds at first might seem rather alarming, but I dare say with 170,000 acres of land we shall manage to carry on. It is a satisfactory point gained that there has been no friction over this important question. Both the Government and our staff are now fixing the boundaries—no light matter, and one which will take some time. The Government leaves us our large tea forests, but in regard to some small plantations situated amongst the swamps they take possession of the land, allowing us so many years in which to harvest the tea. We shall have the most suitable land for culture, and the Government will possess practically all the rice fields, except some small areas intermingled with our plantations, a vast area of land that may become swamps in the distant future or suitable for the growth of dry rice, and steep hills to be maintained in forest and jungle to secure the water supply for the cultivation of the rice. The question of the price for the purchase has not yet been discussed, and there may be differences of opinion as to this, though up to now everything has proceeded in a harmonious manner. Of course, there is a right of appeal if the two parties cannot agree.

Besides the purchase of the land, the Government intend to take over by purchase what have been called our sovereign rights, though I can never see that they deserve that ambitious title. I believe the only substantial benefit we obtain under this head is a certain amount received in taxation from the natives. The owners of our property in the past have always been extremely lenient in the exercise of any rights they might possess towards the natives, and this leniency we have continued to exercise, but this leniency cannot well be a source of difficulty when coming to an agreement with the Government, because the Dutch Act of Parliament for expropriation distinctly provided for this possibility in enacting that the expropriated owner should receive payments, not for the actual money so much as for what may be reasonably looked upon as the obtainable profits. Neither the Parliament has passed the Act authorizing expropriation, nor the Government, so far as they have proceeded, have shown any desire to be otherwise than just and fair.

Macao Restrictions Withdrawn.

We are informed from the Colonial Secretariat that all quarantine restrictions on ships coming from Macao have been withdrawn.

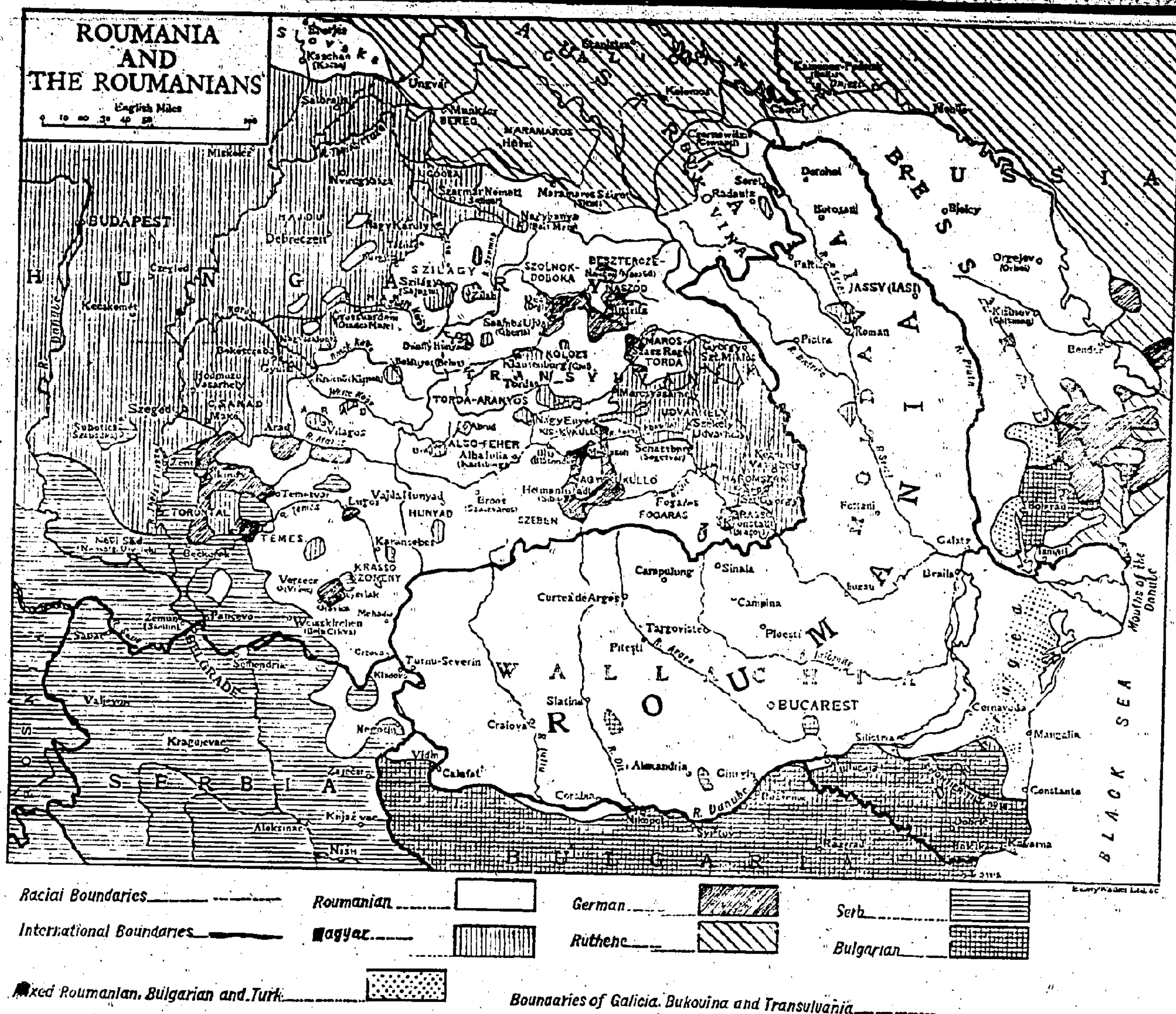
Meeting this, whistled for the dog to come over. The dog, hearing the whistle, stopped and ran over. The car was immediately stopped, and complainant then rushed over and hit defendant with his hand. He did not think the chauffeur was in any way to blame. It was the complainant's little way off, and the chauffeur blew the horn three times. Before that, the dog rushed at the car, and barked. A European gentleman

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The above map is taken from Dr. R. W. Seton-Watson's "Roumania and the Great War" (London, Constable and Co. Ltd, 1915), and it shows at a glance the position, racially and geographically, of the Roumanians in regard to Austro-Hungary and the Balkans. It will be seen from the varied shading that Roumania by no means holds all the Roumanians any more than Germany all the Germans, and that our new ally's ambitions as to expansion are perfectly legitimate ones. While tiny Bulgar and Magyar colonies exist within the political boundary of Roumania, outside that boundary, both west and north-east, we have a vast Roumanian population over which its own lawful king has no control. The Proclamation issued by King Ferdinand of Roumania last Friday showed that his people demand possession of part of Bukovina, of Transylvania and of the old province of Banat, which lies along the south of Hungary, south-west of the Black Sea is Roumania's watchword. And why not, seeing that the scattered colonies of Germans and Serbs, is almost entirely Roumanian. Again, on the East, we find Bessarabia inhabited mainly by people of Roumanian stock, while the Black Sea littoral, from the Danube to Mangalia, is in the hands of a mixed Turkish, Bulgar and Roumanian population, among whom the last-named predominate. With all this in view, it is not difficult to see the force and the justice of King Ferdinand's claim.

COMMERCIAL.

Japanese Machinery.
Mr. George H. Scidmore, American Consul-General at Yokohama, reports to his Government that officials of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha are quoted as saying that the exports of machinery are going to figure very prominently in Japan's trade returns, partly because Japan's machine-making industry has lately achieved a striking development, and partly on account of the influence of the war on Europe's trade activities in the east. Equipments for underwear factories, which have so far been supplied either by Germany or America, are now being supplied by Japan. Spindles and linters are also sent by Japan to cotton mills in Shanghai and elsewhere. Cotton spindles and looms are exported to South China, British India, and the South Sea Islands. Australasia also is sending inquiries to Japanese machine shops. Accordingly, the market for Japanese machines is wide enough even at present, but the production cannot keep pace with the increasing demand.

American Cotton Goods.
Technically the cotton crop season opens with the beginning of August, says a writer in the New York Times of July 30, and already a few bales have come to market but it will be some time before any quantity of the crop is in evidence. The next four weeks will be really a critical period so far as determining the quantity that will be gathered. Untoward weather conditions during August may reduce the amount by as much as a couple of million bales or more. The speculative quotations fluctuating from day to day on rumours of one kind or another have not much practical significance. There has been no evidence of any decided break in prices being likely, and the effect of any minor changes on the prices of cotton goods is absolutely negligible. Only a fair amount of activity has marked the grey goods market during the last week, the conditions at the finishing plants being still a check on buying. The higher prices prevailing for fabrics have had the tendency to bring into use more of the sub-counts, this being one of the ways of skimping when goods are made to sell at a price. Duck has been especially strong because of Government orders added to those already in. In knit goods the problem still is that of being able to supply enough to meet the demand. The hosiery maker is especially well supplied with orders. This was shown by the response made to the Government's advertisements for bids for a million pairs of cotton socks the other day. The best delivery offered was in twenty-one months, a period considered so remote that nothing came of it.

Tin in South Siam.
"Another Kinta Valley" is how an expert mining man describes the Rongphim district in Southern Siam, which has lately been the scene of almost feverish activity on the part of persons interested in working the valuable tin and wolfram deposits that have been prospected there. The area in question, says the Pinang Gazette, is a valley fifteen miles long and 1½ miles wide on the east of the railway tunnel, with limestone pinnacles on the east and a granite range on the west. Mining rights over large blocks have been acquired by the Austral Co., which has just taken over a concession of 3,200 acres of land prospected by Mr. Tully. The Asiatic Co., Messrs. Berli and Co., Bangkok, some of the Penang pilots, and Mr. Tully are interested in other blocks, as well as Chinese miners who have been working in the district for many years on the open cast system. Now, we understand, it is contemplated to introduce modern methods, and if schemes under consideration materialise as many as ten dredges may be installed within the next year or

SOLDIERS AND OPEN-AIR LIFE.

Mr. L. Scott (U. Liverpool, Exchange) asked the Secretary to the Board of Agriculture whether any inquiries had been made to ascertain what percentage of the troops at the front want an open air life after the war, and from what types of regiment, whether urban or rural: what was the total number asked, and what was the average result; and to what extent this average varied as between urban and rural units.

Mr. Acland, in reply, said at the request of the Earl of Selborne, Sir Douglas Haig asked the Army Commanders in France to arrange for the Commanding officers of certain regiments to have inquiries made through the company officers as to whether any of their men contemplated settling on the land, either in the United Kingdom or in the Dominions when the war was over. There were 97,000 men drawn from a large number of different units, who were questioned and 17,000 men expressed themselves as desirous of settling on the land either in the United Kingdom or in the Dominions. The Board had not been supplied in all cases with separate figures for each unit selected, but in the case of those of which particulars are available the percentage varied from nil in one battalion of the Rifle Brigade to 46 per cent. in a battalion of the Suffolk Regiment. In two battalions, mainly composed of townspeople, the percentage was five, two battalions mainly composed of miners it was nine, and in two battalions drawn from rural areas it was 28 per cent.

two. Mr. A. Tully, who has been prospecting in the district for the past 18 months, mentions properties he has proved to 24 feet giving an average of 3½ ounces of tin to the cubic yard. In a deep lead of 73 feet the average was 1½ ounces.

"AN HONOURABLE PEACE."

Campaign in Germany.

Amsterdam, July 20.—The German peace propaganda is about to be prosecuted with redoubled energy. An appeal has been issued by the German National Committee, which repeats the demands already formulated by Herr von Bethmann Hollweg and rejected by the Allies. It is intended that 50 speakers shall again urge these demands all over Germany on August 1.

That Germany in her present perilous position could talk of dictating terms to her adversaries is only explicable on the supposition that it is desired to mislead public opinion. The signatories of the appeal of the National Committee include Prince Wedel, the Kaiser's Adjutant-General, formerly Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine, whose critics reproach him to-day with the miserable failure of his reconciliation policy in those provinces; Professor Harnack; Baron von Siumm, formerly Ambassador at Madrid; Herr Thyssen, the industrial magnate; and Herr Heinke, director-general of the North German Lloyd. These people demand what they call "an honourable peace" which, however, would give Germany all the rewards of victory.

That they do not go far enough for many Germans is evident from the enthusiastic reception given a few days ago to a speaker at a great meeting in Munich, who proclaimed that England was the enemy and that nothing could satisfy Germany but the complete ruin of the British Empire. This view is strongly supported by Count Reventlow, who violently denounces the National Committee.—Times.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS Received.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum

For 6 Months 4% per annum

For 12 Months 4½% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS:
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